IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the Title on page 1 with the following Title:

OPTICAL RECORDING MEDIUM HAVING A PATTERN

Please insert the following headings at page 1, between lines 1 and 2:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

Please insert the following headings at page 2, before line 1:

Description of the Background

Please add the following paragraphs before line 1 on page 5:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please insert the following paragraphs at page 5, between lines 6 and 7.

Fig. 2A shows the print-receiving layer present on an optical recording medium.

Fig. 2B shows the placement of a pattern on the print-receiving layer.

Fig. 2C shows a top view of the optical recording medium.

Fig. 3 shows a thickness view of the optical recording medium.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Please amend the following paragraph at page 19, line 19 through page 21, line 14:

One method of forming such a pattern on the print-receiving layer is to form the pattern by convexes or concaves. In this case, the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern is usually required to be at least 0.1 μm, and preferably at least 0.5 μm. However, if

the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern is too large, printing on the pattern tends to be difficult, and accordingly the difference is preferably at most 0.3 mm, particularly preferably at most 0.1 mm. As the method of forming a concave/convex pattern, for example, when the ultraviolet-curing resin composition is coated on the entire surface of the reflective layer to form the print-receiving layer, the ultraviolet-curing resin composition may be coated partially thickly so as to form convexes and the concave/convex pattern is thereby formed. For example, Fig 1. illustrates an example of the optical recording medium of the present invention obtained in such a manner that a recording layer and a reflective layer are formed on a toroidal transparent substrate 3 with a slight margin left at the periphery, and a print-receiving layer 1 is formed so that the entire surface of the reflective layer is covered, wherein the print-receiving layer is formed thickly at the portion "A" alone so that said portion projects from the surroundings. Portion "A" may be a pattern 2 present on the print-receiving layer. The print-receiving layer may be formed thinly at the portion "A" alone so that said portion caves in from the surroundings. Further, as another method, a concave/convex pattern may be formed on the reflective layer by the ultraviolet-curing resin composition for formation of the subsidiary layer, and the ultraviolet-curing resin composition for formation of the print-receiving layer may be coated on the reflective layer so that the entire reflective layer, including the portion having a concave/convex pattern formed thereon, is covered, whereby on the surface of the print-receiving layer, the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer as an inner layer thereof is developed. In this case, the thickness of the print-receiving layer is preferably from 0.5 to 2.0 times the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer. If the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer is too large as compared with the thickness of the print-receiving layer, it tends to be difficult to form the print-receiving layer so that the concave/convex pattern is faithfully reflected. On the other hand, if the

thickness of the print-receiving layer is too large as compared with the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer, there is a fear that the concave/convex pattern on the surface of the print-receiving layer becomes unclear.

Figures 3(a)-(e) show a thickness view of the optical recording medium. The light incidence side is represented by 4. A print-receiving layer is represented by 5. A pattern that includes concaves and/or convexes is present in and/or on the print-receiving layer is shown as 5 and the matrix of the print-receiving layer (i.e., the cured resin) is shown as 5. An optional second layer is shown as 6.